The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives a brief summary of important matters affecting labor, occurring in the industrial, legislative and judicial fields, and such other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

Entered as second-class matter September 30, 1912, at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., under the Act of August 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Sec. 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized July 11, 1918.

Leisure is time for doing something useful.—B. Franklin.

WHOLE NO. 925. WILLIAM GREEN, President WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1928. FRANK MORRISON, Secretary VOL. 18, NO. 42.

Labor Should Unionize Women Who Are Forced Into Industry

Washington, Dec. 29.—"Every union should carefully consider the problem of unionizing women workers in its jurisdiction," said President Green, writing as editor of American Federationist.

"Either these workers must be made a part of the trade union movement or they will be a menace to it. One in every five women is gainfully employed. One-fifth of these women are under 20 and one-fifth over 40 years of age."

President Green called attention to surveys by the United States Women's Bureau which prove that these women are forced into industry. "It is not true that unmarried women enter industry only to secure 'pin' money," said Miss Mary Anderson, chief of the bureau.

"We know what so few people seem to recognize, that the girls of today—these flappers who are getting so much criticism and publicity—are most of them helping in the support of their families."

Census figures show that one in every 11 married women in 1920 were gainfully employed, compared with one in every 22 similarly reported by the 1890 census. Studies by the bureau and other organizations refute the claim that "married women work because they do not like to stay at home or because they would follow some chosen occupation."

"The number of these women is so negligible as to be scarcely worth considering," said Miss Anderson, who declared they enter industry because of their husbands' low wage.

President Green called attention to these figures in urging the unionization of women wage workers. "Unless women workers set up standards controlling their problems they will have to accept low wages and poor work conditions," he said. "This could not only handicap them but would undercut standards men have established through collective bargaining."

OLD-AGE PENSION SYSTEM OPPOSED BY CHINA, JAPAN AND UNCLE SAM

Washington, Dec. 29.—"China, India and the United States are the only nations in the world that have not adopted the old-age pension system," said Congressman Sirovich in urging the passage of his bill that would create a commission to investigate this question. The principle of this bill has been approved by the A. F. of L.

"The other day a bill was passed appropriating $50,000 to determine why fish do not enter the harbors of certain sections of our country," said the New York lawmaker. "Recently another appropriation passed the House spending thousands of dollars to determine the cause of death of old trees in the forests of our nation. At the last session of Congress thousands of dollars were appropriated to determine the cause of disease among cattle.

"I have seen thousands of dollars spent to conserve our oil reserves, and I am pleading that we appropriate $50,000 that we may determine causes of old-age dependency and to find how many of our fathers and mothers are in need. We should ascertain the best way to take care of the American toiler, so as to protect him in his hour of adversity and, above all, when he can no longer work.

"During the period from 1910 to 1920 there were more men and women maimed and crippled in the industries of the United States than were lost in all the wars of our nation from the time of the American Revolution down to the World War. In the years 1917-18 there were more fatalities in industries than there were American soldiers and sailors killed and wounded in Europe."

ANTI-UNION POLICY WRECKS PLASTERING

San Francisco, Dec. 29.—The plastering industry has been ruined by anti-union policies, contractors informed the so-called "impartial wage board."

The board is a self-constituted organization that is attempting to set wages in the building industry. The plan is the outgrowth of the anti-union Industrial Association's failure to wreck the building trades unions.

Plastering contractors told the board that when this fight was on the Industrial Association imported Turks, Armenians, Hindus and other Far-East nationals who were given a short training and then classed as plasterers. They replaced American citizens who were trade unionists.

The aliens turned to contracting and quietly imported their own countrymen to work as journeymen plasterers who are paid less than the union scale.

The plastering business has fallen into the hands of these aliens and the old-time contractor has been driven out of business. An official of the Industrial Association admitted that the plastering business "is in a deplorable condition."

PEACE-NAVY FORCES WILL RENEW FIGHT

Washington, Dec. 29.—The Kellogg peace pact and larger navy forces will renew their contest when the Senate convenes after the holidays.

Both groups want the first vote on their respective measures. The peace pact would renounce war as a national policy and the navy bill calls for 15 additional cruisers.

Behind parliamentary jockeying is a deep-seated opposition of members of both groups to the other side's proposal. Navy advocates insist that the peace pact is a meaningless gesture and defenders of the treaty claim inconsistency to plead for peace and at the same time enlarge the navy.

Friends of the peace pact are at a disadvantage in that a two-thirds' vote is necessary for approval, while a bare majority is only necessary for the treaty foes to insert reservations that will practically nullify the declaration.

Senate reservations inserted in the World Court wrecked that plan. Reservation No. 5 was especially damaging, as it provided that the World Court could consider no question of interest to the United States without the consent of this country.

REOPEN BAKERY CASE IS FAVORED BY SENATE

Washington, Dec. 29.—A Senate sub-committee adopted a resolution calling upon the Federal Trade Commission to reopen proceedings against the Continental Baking Corporation for alleged violation of the anti-trust laws.

The resolution as originally introduced would have "directed" reopening of the case, but in its amended form would merely express the opinion of the Senate that this course should be pursued.

The case was quashed by the Federal District Court at Baltimore several years ago when the court was informed that the Federal Trade Commission was considering charges against the company. It later developed that that case had been annulled 24 hours previously, following a conference between representatives of the company, the Department of Justice and the commission.

The incident caused ugly rumors. The federal judge proved to a Senate committee that he acted in good faith, and demands are now being made that the case be reinstated. This was indorsed by the recent A. F. of L. convention at New Orleans.

FOREIGN WORKERS GAIN; AGREEMENTS REACHED

New York, Dec. 29.—Foreign cables the past week tell of important industrial gains in Sweden and Germany. In the former country an arbitration agreement was reached between employers and 250,000 workers, following a lockout and the government's failure to enforce compulsory arbitration.

In Germany the minister of the interior awarded a wage increase and a reduction of three hours a week to 250,000 employes in the Ruhr iron and steel district. This is the first time a German cabinet minister has been asked to act as a mediator in such a dispute.

DROP MONOPOLY CHARGE

Washington, Dec. 29.—The Federal Trade Commission dismissed a complaint against the Radio Corporation of America, the General Electric Company and others who were charged with unfair competition in radio communications and manufacture of radio apparatus.

Reason for the action is not explained. A complaint against the Radio Corporation for alleged violation of the Clayton anti-trust law is pending.

ALL STATES BUT FIVE HAVE MOTHERS' PENSIONS

Washington, Dec. 29.—All States but five have enacted mothers' pension legislation, according to the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. The five States are South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and New Mexico.

MUSSOLINI HIS OWN MAJORITY

With the resignation of the Italian Minister of Colonies, Signor Mussolini has added this portfolio to the half dozen others which he already holds, and as he now occupies seven of the 13 seats he constitutes in his own person a majority of his own cabinet.

If any one should aspire to a similar position in the United States he would have to become President, Vice President, Secretary of State, Secretary of War, Secretary of the Navy, Secretary of the Interior, Secretary of Commerce, Secretary of Agriculture, Secretary of Labor, Chairman of the National Republican Committee, an occasional delegate to the League of Nations, a patron of the arts and archaeological research, a gentleman farmer and an amateur violinist. He should also devote some of his leisure to sports and to writing his autobiography.

Some may wonder how Il Duce does all these things. The answer is that he doesn't. It is a pose. What he has actually done is to install into his working subordinates a willingness to efface themselves or to shine only in his reflected glory. That in itself is no mean accomplishment. It attests genius of a sort. It is the sort displayed by Tom Sawyer when required by his mother to whitewash the back-yard fence. Under Tom's diplomacy his friends actually paid him for the privilege of doing what otherwise they would have regarded as a disagreeable chore. But Tom seems to have known the limitation of this method, and Il Duce apparently does not.—New York World.

INJUNCTION JUDGE MAKES OWN LAW

A Portland (Ore.) judge restrained the sale of the Oregon Labor Press because that labor paper carried a first-page headline that a restaurant owner compels employes to work seven days a week.

The statement was not denied, but the court held this information injures business.

This decision is in contrast to a recent ruling by the Federal Court of Appeals, sixth circuit, in reversing a decision by the Federal Trade Commission that a business firm can not announce that a competitor filed a bankruptcy petition.

The Federal Trade Commission ruled that this information was "unfair competition." In setting aside this decision, the Court of Appeals said:

"It was true, and we know of no standard of practice which forbids one from telling the truth—even about a competitor."

COURAGEOUS UNIONISTS WIN

The San Francisco Building Trades Council will establish the five-day week in the building industry.

The decision is an answer to the anti-union Industrial Association's long campaign to destroy that labor movement.

The association secured such power that no contractor could buy supplies unless he had a permit from the association which certified he maintained no relations with organized labor.

Gunmen and court frame-ups were the rule, but the unionists stood firm. They financed supply houses for the protection of friendly contractors and imported supplies.

The anti-unionists, as a last resort, set up an "impartial wage board," but this has been discredited. The unionists show that wages is far below the average throughout the country.

LIFE AT SEA IS CHEAP

Investigation of the Vestris disaster, which caused the death of 110 persons, shows that life is the cheapest thing at sea.

American life-saving regulations do not apply to vessels of foreign register that touch American ports and the British code only applies to British vessels touching a home port.

Thus the Vestris, a British vessel plying between the United States and South America, used rotten life-saving equipment because she was not amenable to the laws of either nation.

The owners of the Vestris were protected. They had ample insurance on their boat and its cargo. Passengers and crew are the only ones who take a chance in these floating death traps.

GEO. F. HEDRICK DEAD; WAS OLD-TIME UNIONIST

Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 29.—The funeral of George F. Hedrick, old-time trade unionist, and for many years president of the Brotherhood of Painters, was held in this city. It was attended by large delegations of trade unionists. Frank Morrison, secretary A. F. of L., and William McSorley, president Building Trades Department, A. F. of L., represented their respective organizations.

Mr. Hedrick died in Dunville, Canada, where he was visiting the Painters' Union. He complained of a cold on leaving the annual convention of the A. F. of L. at New Orleans and this developed into pneumonia.

He served as president of the Brotherhood of Painters since 1909 excepting a short time when he was given a leave of absence to serve as president of the Building Trades Department, A. F. of L.

While executive of the painters that organization has doubled in membership, raised wages, improved work conditions and secured the five-day week in 60 per cent of its jurisdiction.

POWER TRUST CURB URGED BY NORRIS

Baltimore, Dec. 29.—"The power trust is in the government from top to bottom," Senator Norris declared in an address at the Baltimore Open Forum. In referring to the trust's attempt to control legislation, Senator Norris said $300,000 had been appropriated in one year by utilities for that purpose, "principally in the Senate which has less than 100 members." He said no bribes were offered, as "the matter was handled in other ways."

He cited a $20,000 retainer fee paid to a former Senator who appeared before a Senate committee, and added that "they never employed him for his ability as an attorney, and it is believed in the Senate he was paid $19,995 more than his services were worth."

In reply to a question, Senator Norris said all that was needed to eliminate the danger of the power trust in the schools was to expose the propaganda. "Let the people know the truth and they will take care of the schools," he said.

HOOVER'S PLURALITY TOTALS 6,432,612

New York, Dec. 29.—Figures gathered by the Associated Press from the election officials of 48 States shows Herbert Hoover's plurality over Governor Smith in the November election was 6,432,612. Hoover received 21,429,109 votes and Smith 15,005,497. The total vote, 36,798,669, was the largest cast in the history of the United States.

Mr. Hoover carried 40 States as against 37 States carried by President Coolidge four years ago. While overwhelmed both in the popular vote and the electoral college, Governor Smith's total was more than 6,000,000 higher than the 8,386,503 cast for John W. Davis in 1924.

Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate, polled but 267,335 votes, and Foster, Communist candidate, received 48,228.

BOND ISSUE BY UNION

New York, Dec. 29.—Plans for a $250,000 bond issue have been approved by the executive board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. The bonds will run three years and bear 5 per cent interest.

The object of the issue is to rehabilitate the union's treasury depleted by the war with Communists and to prepare for possible trouble when the union's agreement expires next June.

The bonds will be sold to members of the needle trades unions and others not connected with the trade union movement.

LOW-PAY ADVOCATES WANT MEXICAN LABOR

San Francisco, Dec. 29.—Organized labor's demand that the quota law be applied to Mexican immigration is opposed by those responsible for the large number of peons in the Southwest, says the Labor Clarion, published by the local Labor Council.

"The largest racial group in Mexico," says the labor paper, "consists of from 6,000,000 to 7,000,000 full-blood Indians and about the same number of mixed blood. The balance of her population, from 1,000,000 to 1,500,000, have a foundation of Caucasian blood.

"Indians and half breeds are not eligible for citizenship and would be excluded under the present law if the act were properly interpreted.

"Railroads and mahogany desk farmers who favor this immigration correctly contend that white workers will not accept the pay and living conditions that are offered."

DANGER OF RADIUM IN PAINT SURVEYED

Washington, Dec. 29.—Health hazards in commercial use of radium was studied by 75 scientists and industrialists who recommend appointment of committees to determine the standard of robustness for a radium worker.

The conference was called by Surgeon General Cumming of the United States Public Health Service to devise methods to attack this newest medical problem of industry.

It was agreed that the Public Health Service investigate the medical history of all persons in New York who have been employed at luminous dial painting, and that the best methods of applying luminous paint be studied.

The recommendations were made after Dr. Ethelbert Stewart, Commissioner of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, urged that commercial use of radium be discontinued.

WEST'S FOES WILL FIGHT

Washington, Dec. 29.—President Coolidge's nomination of Roy O. West as Secretary of the Interior has been approved by a Senate committee, but the nomination will be contested on the floor of the Senate when Congress convenes after the holidays.

Republican independents, headed by Senators Norris and Nye, will lead the fight. They base their opposition on the fact that the new cabinet member, who by virtue of his office is a member of the Federal Water Power Commission, is a former investor in the Insull power utility companies, which are seeking water power licenses.

UNION'S BIG INCREASE

Detroit, Dec. 29.—A 200 per cent membership gain in four years is reported by the Sign and Pictorial Painters' Union.

CONVICT LABOR BILL PASSED BY SENATE

Washington, Dec. 29.—The Hawes-Cooper convict labor bill passed the Senate by a vote of 65 to 11. It had previously passed the House. Senate opponents, led by Messrs. Borah, Goff, Blease and Waterson, attacked the constitutionality of the proposed act, but were answered by Senators Walsh (Mont.), Fess and Shortridge.

The Senate made four amendments to the House bill. Federal prison-made products were exempted on the ground that they were shipped from state to state. The Federal law prohibits their sale in the open market, but the products of federal prisons are sent to Washington and the states to be used by the government. The other amendments exempt farm products and the products of prisoners on probation; also an extension of the time the law shall go into effect from three years to five.

When the Senate bill reached the House Congressman Rowbottom moved to agree to the Senate amendments, but Congressman Ramseyer of Iowa, an opponent of the measure, objected. The bill then went to conference.

The bill is intended to check the importation of convict-made goods into States that prohibit the sale of these goods in competition with free labor. Under the Hawes-Cooper proposal such goods will be subject to the convict labor laws of the State into which they are imported.

MUSSOLINI'S THEORY OPPOSED BY UNIONIST

Washington, Dec. 29.—"The purpose of a commission form of government is to remove power from the people. It is kingly in its philosophy," said Frank Morrison, secretary A. F. of L., answering a New York correspondent.

The correspondent asked the trade unionist for his views on a proposed reorganization of the Federal Government by adopting the commission form of government "such as has been successfully adopted by many of our larger cities, where the affairs of the city are placed in the hands of a small group of competent men."

The writer also referred "to the general criticism of Congress in its confusion and delay in legislation procedure and the constant contest between that body and the Executive."

Secretary Morrison said he "is not prepared to accept the claim that the commission form of government 'has been successfully adopted by many of our larger cities.' Even were it true, these cities are not checked by a rigid Constitution that is intended to avoid the centralized power you suggest.

"While there are contests between Congress and the Executive, this applies to every period in our history and must be expected. It is the history of the British House of Commons and the king for 700 years," said Mr. Morrison.

"I sometimes wonder if this criticism of Congress, which you refer to, can not be traced to special privilege seekers who object to discussion by our lawmakers, and who are constantly urging haste, which they term efficiency."

BUILDING WORKERS GIVE CHURCH WINDOW

Washington, Dec. 29.—Organized building craftsmen who erected the new St. Stephen's Church in this city donated a stained glass window as a memorial to labor. The window was dedicated at a special service Christmas morning by Right Rev. James E. Freeman, Episcopal bishop of Washington.

The window depicts the activities of the building trades. The upper panel shows a bricklayer and a man carrying bricks up a ladder. The center panel shows Jesus Christ learning the carpentry trade. The lower panel depicts a smith at work at the iron trade.

The building is a magnificent example of Gothic architecture. The Miller Engineering Corporation, which had the contract for construction, is 100 per cent union.

WANT "DICKS" TABBED

St. Paul, Dec. 29.—Organized labor will ask the next Minnesota legislature to require registration of private detectives.

Other proposals include establishment of a state-owned printing plant, an old-age pension system and a one-day-rest-in-seven act.

COAL OWNERS USE BUGABOO; APPEAL TO "NATURAL LAW"

By JOHN L. LEWIS
President United Mine Workers of America

Coal owners refer to the law of supply and demand as though some supernatural force controlled a lever by which all production and sales were finally adjusted.

As a matter of fact the law of supply and demand only operates as a regulator of production under conditions of scarcity—it performs no function, can not possibly serve to remedy or regulate the ills resulting from overproduction and free-for-all selling attempts of its own economic force, unaided and undirected.

Every agency that has investigated coal has been able to penetrate the mindless chaos and to disclose existing evils in poignant detail. But few have ventured to suggest a remedy. A bugaboo is met at the close of every analysis. Taboo, slogan and shibboleth smother reason under ancient metaphysical dogmas which pass current as economic laws among the half informed.

There is an element in American business among whom the fear of government invasion of the sacred precincts of industrial management amounts to an obsession. Paradoxically enough the more backward an industry may be the more it relies upon governmental intervention, such as tariff or carrier regulation.

There is something ludicrous in these fierce assertions of individual rights by the leaders of industries which have the least right to demand a doctrinaire independence of action unless we are compelled to admit that independence is a corollary of incompetence.

Labor Splits, Employers Profit, When "Reds" Play Usual Trick

New York, Dec. 29.—"Our members have allowed themselves to be carried away by fanciful theories and dissension and employers have been quick to take advantage of the situation," says the General Executive Board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union in a stirring call for unity to secure improved conditions.

The union's agreement expires next June, and the executive board pleads for a return of the old-time spirit and good sense that Communists destroyed.

"We appeal to you not to throw away the only opportunity we have to repair the frightful damage to our cause during the last unhappy three years," says the board.

"The labor standards in our trade, which we have built up through 15 years of heroic struggle, fighting for every inch of ground, have been broken down, and we must begin at the beginning.

"It is high time that you lay aside all personal, political and tactical differences and once more unite in support of the common cause for which we were organized—economic justice and human rights of workers in our industry and their families.

"While you are discussing theories and dividing your forces by petty internal dissension your wages are lowered and your living conditions are intolerable."

NEGRO LEADERS OPPOSE UNIONS

Washington, Dec. 29.—"Trade unions are more willing to organize negroes than the negroes are willing to be organized," said John P. Frey, secretary-treasurer of the A. F. of L. Metal Trades Department, in an address to the National Interracial Conference.

The speaker denied that organized labor opposes negro unionization.

"A large part of the opposition to efforts to unionize negroes originates with the negro leaders themselves," said Mr. Frey, who cited the action by a convention of negro editors a few years ago urging negroes not to join labor unions.

BOULDER DAM BILL SIGNED BY COOLIDGE

Washington, Dec. 29.—President Coolidge signed the Boulder Dam bill providing for a flood control, reclamation and power project on the Colorado River.

Arizona continued its almost single-handed fight against the measure up to the last with a memorial from the State Legislature urging the President to veto the bill, which was called unconstitutional "in that it attempts to allocate waters of the Colorado River, belonging to the State of Arizona, without the consent of Arizona."

The measure provides that the government shall supply the $165,000,000 estimated as necessary to construct a dam and accompanying works in Black Canyon. The money is to be repaid under an amortization plan from money received from beneficiaries of the dam.

FRIENDS OF CHILD LABOR LAW HANDLED COURT CASE BADLY?

Washington, Dec. 29.—Senator Shortridge intimated on the floor of the Senate that the child labor law, declared unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court by a 5-to-4 vote, was improperly presented.

The law would deny the products of child labor to interstate commerce.

The discussion revealed that attorneys for the law did not stress the economic and social evils that follow child labor.

"Minorities are sometimes right," said Senator Shortridge. "Many a good case, many a just cause, has been lost for lack of adequate presentation. In the cases referred to, the decision of the court was as by 5 to 4; and, with the utmost respect for that great tribunal, there are many who think that the four dissenting judges laid down the proper rule; but we bow, of course, to the decision of the court in these cases."

Senator Shortridge said he "certainly" believed the decision might be overruled in another case.

RAIL COST CASE UP IN SUPREME COURT

Washington, Dec. 29.—The United States Supreme Court will hear argument in the St. Louis & O'Fallon Railway Company and the Manufacturers' Railway Company case on January 2 next.

From a money standpoint, this is probably the most important case that ever was before the court. The issue is whether the cost of railroad reproduction should be based on the original cost or on present-day costs.

If the court upholds the latter claim billions of dollars will be added to the value of railroads, and increased passenger and freight charges will follow. Attorneys for the nation's leading carriers are aiding O'Fallon lawyers.

The plaintiff companies operate a few miles of railroad in St. Louis and vicinity. The Interstate Commerce Commission applied the recapture clause of the railroad act to their profits. This clause provides that profits in excess of 6 per cent shall be turned over to the government. One half of these profits are intended to aid roads that do not make such profit.

STABILIZED LABOR IS A "MONEY SAVER"

Washington, Dec. 29.—Employment stabilization is a "money saver," General Manager Loree of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad Company told a Senate committee that is investigating unemployment.

The railroad official said his company will not hire men over 40 years of age.

"What will we do with such men?" asked Senator Copeland.

"They must retain their jobs; they have jobs," said the witness, who indicated that if they strike to improve conditions they will not be re-employed—if they lose their strike.

QUOTA FOR MEXICANS OPPOSED BY KELLOGG

Washington, Dec. 29.—The proposal to place Mexican immigrants under quota restrictions is not approved by Secretary of State Kellogg. The secretary, it is stated, is just as much opposed to this legislation as last year.

The department's position on this proposal is similar to its opposition to laws affecting Japanese exclusion, which Congress ignored.

SEA TRAVEL RISKY ON CERTAIN SHIPS

New York, Dec. 29.—This country should place all foreign passenger vessels under our laws requiring lifeboats and life preservers, said Commissioner Francis A. O'Neil in his report on the Vestris disaster which resulted in the death of 110 persons.

The commissioner points out that although America and Great Britain have strict regulations concerning examination of life-saving equipment, the American code is not applicable to foreign registry and the British code is applicable only to vessels touching a home port. Thus the Vestris, a British vessel plying between the United States and South America, was not amenable to the regulation of either nation. This, the commissioner finds, "is astonishing and disquieting."

The commissioner blamed officers of the Vestris for the loss of life and the ship.

"The whole question of abandoning ship was delayed far too long and was inefficiently and improperly conducted. The crew seems to have been competent, if led, but they were not properly led," said the commissioner.

"The act of officers in putting women and children and male passengers into lifeboat No. 8 when the officers knew it had a large hole in it below the waterline was inexcusable. The launching of the motor boat without any one capable of operating the engine aboard defeated the whole purpose of having a motor boat among lifeboats and contributed to the loss of life."

FOOD PRICES INCREASE

Washington, Dec. 29.—Reports to the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics from 51 cities show that food prices increased in 27 cities, decreased in 20 cities and remained stationary in four cities during the period November 15, 1927, to November 15, 1928.

One per cent was the largest increase, reported by Atlanta, Boston, Columbus, Dallas, Denver, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Little Rock, Minneapolis, New York, St. Louis and St. Paul.

A decrease of 1 per cent was reported by Baltimore, Birmingham, Fall River, Jacksonville, Omaha and Washington.

WHY CONDEMN HIM?

We are amused when we hear union men condemning A. E. Boynton, head of the anti-union Industrial Association.

While we are opposed to everything that Mr. Boynton, as head of the Industrial Association, stands for, he has one admirable quality. He is loyal to the people who employ him and to the organization of which he is the head. He isn't cheap, either. He demands and receives top wages.

We wish all union men of San Francisco were as loyal to the labor movement as Mr. Boynton is to the organization of which he is the head.

If they were, we wouldn't have any Industrial Association or so-called "American Plan" in San Francisco.

Union building mechanics of San Francisco, like Mr. Boynton, would be receiving top wages instead of, as at present, wages far below that paid in the average city of the United States.—"Organized Labor," San Francisco.